DAILY REPORT

Sub-Saharan Africa

Vol VIII No 102 *25 May 1978*

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

GDR Trade Delegation Holds Talks in Addis Ababa B 1 1/A8
Paper Replies to Egyptian Minister on Nile Waters [ETHIOPIAN HERALD] B 1 1/A8
Egyptian Magazine: Ethiopia Offers Armed Forces to PDRY [ROSE AL-YUSUF] B 2 1/A7
Shawa People Kill Leading EDU Agent B 2 1/A7
ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY Reports on Fighting West of Asmara B 3 1/A8

KENYA

Impounded Ships Handed Over to Tanzania B 3 1/A8
PRC Trade Delegation Received by Foreign Affairs Official B 3 1/A8

SOMALIA

DANAB Says 131 Enemy Soldiers Surrender B 4 1/A9
Minister Denounces Soviet Intervention in Africa B 4 1/A9

TANZANIA

Nyerere Message Marks Anniversary of OAU Founding B 5 1/A10

UGANDA

Amin Suggests Ugandan-Cuban-Soviet Military Exercise B 6 1/A11

CENTRAL AFRICA

GABON

Bongo Points Accusingly at Soviets, Cubans in Africa C 1 1/A12

ZAIRE

Rebel Resistance Continues in Kolwezi C 3 1/A14
French Troops To Stay in Kolwezi Until 'Replaced' C 4 1/B1
Two-Thirds of Kolwezi Searched by Belgian Troops C 4 1/B1
Assembly Chairman Receives Senegalese Army Chief C 5 1/B2
Moroccans Reportedly Repairing Equipment Left in 1977 C 5 1/B2
AZAP Reports Shaba Military Appointments C 5 1/B2
AZAP Reports FRG-Zaire Economic Cooperation C 6 1/B3

WEST AFRICA

GUINEA

Libya To Participate in Hydroelectric Project D 1 1/84
President Sekou Toure To Visit Benin D 1 1/84

NIGER

Niger Confirms It Has Signed No Defense Pacts D 2 1/86

NIGERIA

Obasanjo Receives Outgoing Soviet Ambassador D 2 1/86

SIERRA LEONE

Parliament Votes in Favor of One-Party State D 2 1/86

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Kaunda Arrives in Luanda, Denies Zairian Claims E 1 1/8[illegible]
Border Reportedly Barred to Shaba 'Refugees' E 1 1/86
Havana Reports Neto Receives New Ambassadors E 1 1/86

COMORO ISLANDS

Members of Ruling Directorate, New Government Listed E 2 1/87

MOZAMBIQUE

President Machel Begins China Visit 25 May E 2 1/87
[cross-reference]
Maputo Cites ZANU Report on Massacre at Gutu E 3 1/88
Maputo Claims Sithole Displays Fake Guerrillas E 3 1/88
Syrian Paper Interviews Patriotic Front's Mugabe E 3 1/88
[Damascus ATH-THAWRAH 19 May]

RHODESIA

Acting President, Cominister of Justice Appointed E 6 1/811
Smith Flies to S. Africa for 'Short Holiday' E 6 1/811

SOUTH AFRICA

Visiting Rhodesian Cominister Comments on Soviet Threat E 6 1/811
Member of FRG Delegation Takes Umbrage at Botha Comments E 7 1/812
Johannesburg Reports Deputy Ambassador McHenry's Arrival E 7 1/812
Partiality Toward SWAPO Seen E 7 1/812

ZAMBIA

Authorities Confirm Attack on Zambian Post Σ 8 1/813
300 'Refugees' From Zaire Enter Country Σ 8 1/813

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ETHIOPIA

GDR TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN ADDIS ABABA

LD211808Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 20 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dr Asharge Yigletu, minister of commerce and tourism, received at his office today a GDR delegation led by Comrade (Friedmar), deputy minister for foreign trade, and discussed trade links between the two countries. The minister gave a detailed account of Ethiopia's import and export commodities, the satisfactory state of the economic and trade relations between the two countries, and the further strengthening of the existing relations. In reply, the head of the delegation, Comrade (Friedmar) expressed his belief that the economic and trade links between the two countries will further be strengthened.

PAPER REPLIES TO EGYPTIAN MINISTER ON NILE WATERS

LD241350Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1045 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Article from ETHIOPIAN HERALD]

[Excerpts] A slave who has realized that he is a slave and has started to struggle for equality and freedom has half ceased to be a slave. Thus spoke Lenin. The SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY wrote a story on 27 April which said that Egyptian Minister of State for Sudanese Affairs 'Abd al-'Azim 'Abdallah Abu al-Ata warned about the (?project) being undertaken by certain powers in Abyssinia around the Nile River.

The person who is supposed to have said this is the Egyptian minister of state for Sudanese affairs, not for Ethiopian affairs, but the Egyptian minister of state for Sudanese affairs. This is an astonishing and saddening story. The name of the power that is supposed to be conducting studies on the Nile River, and especially the name of the country said to be directly concerned, was not mentioned. If the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY is referring to the country which provides 85 percent of Egypt's and Sudan's [word indistinct] this country is called Ethiopia.

The anti-Soviet hullabaloo of the Egyptian leaders has become a daily ritual. Perhaps the only thing they have not blamed the Russians for is the lack of rainfall in Egypt. When we analyze the matter deeply, we see two objectives in the Egyptian leader's statement: First, it is aimed at reducing internal contradictions frustrating their people. Their second aim is very clear. It is to impress and cajole U.S. officials into giving them F-5 fighter jets. They do not want these for defense, but for hidden purposes.

If the Egyptian leaders want a background to the research on the Nile, here it is. From 1956 to 1964, research on the Nile was carried out by U.S. engineers, soil experts and economists. The Soviet Union took no part.

International rivers also have a national existence. It is obvious that they have an international character. But even though Egypt did not consult Ethiopia, no one stopped Egypt from building the Aswan Dam.

For example, while it is known that the Suez Canal is an international route, President 'Abd an-Nasir nationalized it in 1956. We approved the legitimacy of this action, and supported it. We supported the nationalization because we believe that the wealth of a country should be utilized for its development and prosperity. According to the UN resolution, developing countries have full rights over their natural resources. Egypt has affirmed this at the United Nations. Egypt has opposed Israel's oil research in Sinai because it is rightfully Egypt's land. But Egyptian officials must realize that there is a similar law for similar cases, and not different judgments for similar cases.

International relations are based on equality. Those who want their wealth to be respected as theirs at all times have the obligation to respect and leave the natural resources of others alone. They have to respect a country's independence, authority and borders. Control over our natural resources is the basis for our independence. Our revolution is also our independence. This is fundamental. Our independence is the basis of equality and justice in our country. Offering the hand of friendship is one thing; seeking to control our rights and natural resources and rule us is something else. We must not only inherit and hold on to our natural resources; we are sheding our blood to work on and utilize them. This applies to all our natural resources, including the River Nile.

EGYPTIAN MAGAZINE: ETHIOPIA OFFERS ARMED FORCES TO PDRY

NC2118202 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1747 GMT 21 May 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 May--The Cairo magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF says today that Ethiopia intends to dispatch armed forces to the Marxist PDRY. The magazine says that Ethiopia has offered to send a brigade to the PDRY to defend the borders of South Yemen against North Yemen. The magazine did not give any other details.

SHAWA PEOPLE KILL LEADING EDU AGENT

LD2220522 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Shawa Regional Administrative Office today disclosed that Colonel Wolde Belihu, a leading Ethiopian Democratic Union [EDU] agent in that gang of runaway aristocrats, had been killed on 19 May by the people of Menz and Gishe district. Colonel Wolde Belihu, in his capacity as a leading EDU agent of the antirevolutionary and antiunity group, had for about 4 years been spreading antipeople propaganda and robbing and terrorizing the oppressed in Menz and Gishe district.

He had been asked to surrender peacefully, but as he refused to do so and opened fire, he was killed on 19 May together with his accomplice, Arega Workneh, in an exchange of fire with the public.

The Shawa Regional Administrative Office has also disclosed that another bandit, named Abebe Tsegaye, who had been terrorizing the public in Shawa after escaping from Wallo Administrative Region, was killed by farmers of Gishe subdistrict in the same district on 21 May. He was surrounded and killed by the farmers of the subdistrict.

Commenting on this matter, the Revolution Operations Coordinating Committee of Shawa Administrative Region stated that the resolute and determined step taken today by the public against these antipeople elements, who is the past had enslaved them and disregarded them, in the knowledge of the achievements of the revolution and of the futility of the struggle by reactionaries represented a harbinger for the destruction of the remaining antipeople elements.

ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTS ON FIGHTING WEST OF ASMARA

JN2417347 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 May 78 JN

[Text] Fighting west of the Eritrean capital of Asmara has entered its 10th day. Fierce battles are being waged between the Eritrean revolutionaries and the retreating Ethiopian occupation forces.

The ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY reports that the forces of the Eritrean revolution are pursuing the remnants of the retreating Ethiopian forces, which are retreating in the direction of the capital, Asmara, despite the continuous reinforcements they have been receiving. The agency adds that the Ethiopian casualties and materiel losses are heavy. The revolutionaries have also taken prisoner a number of Ethiopian offers and soldiers.

The news agency further reports that the Eritrean revolutionaries have repulsed the Ethiopian attack in southern and northern (Dangalia) and that the Ethiopian forces have not succeeded in breaking the siege imposed on them in the port of (Si'u), north of (Dangalia). The agency says that strafing of Eritrean cities and villages continues, resulting in the deaths of many civilians, especially in villages surrounding the capital, Asmara.

An Eritrean Liberation Front spokesman has appealed to the International Red Cross to insure the implementation of the Geneva convention on prisoners of war held by the Ethiopian regime. The spokesman stated that thousands of Ethiopian prisoners are being held in camps on liberated Eritrean territories and that they are being treated in accordance with conventions dealing with prisoners of war.

In his statement to the ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman called on women's associations and world countries to provide urgent assistance to Eritrean refugees fleeing the random Ethiopian shelling.

KENYA

IMPOUNDED SHIPS HANDED OVER TO TANZANIA

LD2313387 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The three ships which have been lying at Kisumu pier for the last 3 years, the Victoria, the Umoja ferry vessel and the Nyangumi, were handed over to Tanzania Railways Corporation officials yesterday at a colorful ceremony held at Kisumu pier. The vessels, which will now be based at Mwanza in Tanzania, were handed over to the assistant general mananger of the Tanzania Railway Corporation, Mr (Luweno).

Mr (Luweno), who headed a nine-man delegation which arrived at Kisumu airport in a Tanzanian aircraft, was met by the acting Nyanza provincial commissioner, Mr Jairo Akibaya; the chief engineer, Kenya Railways, Mr (Muthune); and other Kenya government officials. The handing over of the marine vessels to the Tanzanian authorities was in accordance with the agreement reached between the two governments, Kenya and Tanzania, at a high powered government official meeting held in Mombasa late last year.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION RECEIVED BY FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL

LD222222Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Government of China has praised the Government of Kenya for its steady and rapid economic development since independence, under the wise leadership of President Kenyatta.

The praise was given by the leader of a Chinese trade delegation currently in Kenya, Mr. Chen Chieh, when he called on an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Kassim Mwamzandi, today. Mr Chen, who is his country's assistant minister for foreign trade, said that his delegation chose to come to Kenya this time when the trade relations between the two countries were at their best. He said the delegation was in Kenya to learn about the country and its people at close range.

Addressing the delegation, Mr Mwamzandi appealed to the Chinese Government to buy more goods from Kenya, so as to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

The delegation is expected to sign a renewed Chinese-Kenya trade agreement tomorrow.

SOMALIA

DANAB SAYS 131 ENEMY SOLDIERS SURRENDER

LD241538Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 24 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Some 131 enemy soldiers surrendered to the Western Somali Liberation Front when they could no longer defend themselves in an encounter at (Tarnaha). At the same place, seven enemy military trucks were captured and heavy casualties inflicted on the allied soldiers. This report, which appeared this morning in the paper DANAB, added that on the 18th and 19th of this month, the freedom fighters burned nine military-type motor vehicles, and one tank in fierce fighting between Dagahbut and (Dirghat).

MINISTER DENOUNCES SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

LD241955Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 24 May LD/EA

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic strongly condemns the open intervention by the Russians and their stooges in Africa, and particularly in the Horn of Africa. This intervention, the presence of these forces and the huge arms supplies that these forces are pumping into Africa pose a great danger to peace in this area, Africa as a whole, and the world in general.

This was stated this afternoon by the minister for information and national guidance, Challe Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein. The minister, who was speaking at a press conference held at the ministry's headquarters, said that the foreign intervention in this area, which was assuming more dangerous proportions day by day, (?had now led) to Cuban forces being brought into another country on the (?continent), the aim being to invade another independent country of Africa.

The minister said that the Abyssinians and all those who are helping them have (?now turned) to stir up trouble and turmoil in the Republic of Djibouti. An indication of this is their open interference in the internal affairs of that country, where they are creating divisions among the people of Djibouti. The minister said that this stirring up of turmoil and interference by the Abyssinians and their supporters in the Republic of Djibouti, which is a free country, and the falsehood they are spreading about the Somali Democratic Republic, in which they claim that Somalia is bent on annexing Djibouti by force, is aimed at covering up the real situation in the Horn of Africa and the struggle of Western Somalia, Abo and Eritrea.

Challe Abdisalam declared that all this is part of a general military and political conspiracy by the Russians to dominate the area and to pursue their interests, while completely ignoring the legitimate rights of the peoples in the area.

Speaking about the continuous threats that have been coming from Mengistu, Challe Abdisalam said that they were not made on Mengistu's personal initiative, but were part of the overall plan by the Russians and their lackeys to subjugate countries to their strategic interests.

The minister clearly stated in the press conference that the conflict in the Horn of Africa had a long historical background, the crux of which is the lands and peoples colonized by the Abyssinians through the collaboration of the European colonialists in the late 19th century during the scramble for the African Continent.

Challe Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein said that it was only after Abyssinian colonialism had blinded itself to the rights of the peoples of Western Somalia, Abo and Eritrea, and after it had refused to give them their rights through peaceful means that those peoples were forced to resort to arms and so liberate 95 percent of their country.

The minister emphasized that since that time the struggle has been between the oppressor and the oppressed. However, the minister added, the matter got out of hand when foreign forces openly put their weight behind the colonialists and tried to forcefully subjugate the Western Somali and Somali-Abo liberation fronts and now to (?destroy) Eritrea. Challe Abdisalam Sheikh Husayn said the Somali Democratic Republic had a clear stand on the issue--which is that the problem should be solved through means based on justice in order to stop the spilling of African blood and to eliminate the opportunity for foreign intervention, which is not concerned about the African peoples but only its own selfish ambitions. At the press conference which was attended by foreign journalists and diplomats, the minister declared that the Mengistu regime is increasingly beating the drums of war while dangerous weapons pile up and the number of foreign forces, including Russians, Cubans and other lackeys, increases--a development that supports the disturbing views expressed by the Somali Democratic Republic when these allied forces intervened in (?African affairs). The minister pointed out that Mengistu has openly declared that the war was launched against Eritrea by the allied forces of Russia, Cuba, East Germany and South Yemem, a war whose aim is, as before, to (?annihilate) the people of Eritrea and to return the liberated lands of Eritrea to the hands of the colonialists. The minister stated in the press conference that the Somali Democratic Republic was once again calling on the OAU, African countries individually, and all peace-loving countries to confront the Russian conspiracies in the Horn of Africa [words indistinct]. The minister said that if no action was taken against these conspiracies it would lead to a situation where world affairs were resolved by force alone.

The minister also declared that the Somali Democratic Republic was again appealing to nonalined countries to expell Cuba from the group for as long as she deviated from the principles and policies of the movement and remains a hireling of the Warsaw Pact and an instrument of its strategic interests.

TANZANIA

NYERERE MESSAGE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF OAU FOUNDING

LD241832Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 24 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere has stressed that Tanzania will not slacken its efforts until the whole of Africa is liberated and until Africa acts in unity for the progress of its people.

In a message to mark the 15th anniversary of the founding of the OAU, the president pointed out that Tanzania will not slacken until every person on this continent can live in dignity, free from the oppression of poverty, ignorance and injustice.

Mwalimu said there is an increasing amount of political consultation between African neighbors and African states with clear, common interests. African states, added the president, under the umbrella of the OAU, work to minimize inter-African disputes and review the interference of external powers. He said unity is still acknowledged as the only real solution to the problems of African poverty and African freedom.

President Nyerere said that economic cooperation has been expanding and although setbacks have occurred, new regional organizations have been set up and new functional organizations have been created to meet the complementary and common needs of African states.

The nations of Africa, stressed President Nyerere, stand together when the interests of African freedoms are seen to be threatened.

He said the power of Africa united behind a common policy is now recognized at the United Nations and in the capitals of the worlds most powerful (?states).

Mwalimu said the struggle in Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa must continue until each of those countries is free and racism has been overthrown.

UGANDA

AMIN SUGGESTS UGANDAN-CUBAN-SOVIET MILITARY EXERCISE

LD141738Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 24 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] President Amin has said he is going to invite fighter pilots from Cuba and the Soviet Union to have a combined military exercise with Ugandan fighter pilots.

The field marshal announced this today when he was briefing members of the Defense Council on various national and international issues. The Ugandan leader told members of the Defense Council that the Soviet Union and Cuba are Africa's best friends because they are helping unarmed, helpless Africans who want to become self-reliant and independent and who are oppressed by the imperialists.

In this connection, Field Marshal Amin said all African countries must be friendly to the Cubans and Russians. African countries, he declared, must not accept Western propaganda to hate the Cubans. He pointed out that the Cubans are coming to Africa because they are being invited by African countries just as some African countries have invited Western powers to their countries. But he stressed that whatever is happening in other countries is the responsibility of those countries.

He added that Uganda will remain very friendly to the Soviet Union and Cuba and directed the acting chief of staff and members of the Defense Council to make arrangements for sports competitions between Uganda and Cuba and the Soviet Union. A Ugandan Armed Forces basketball team has just returned from the Soviet Union where they played a number of matches with their Soviet counterparts.

GABON

BONGO POINTS ACCUSINGLY AT SOVIETS, CUBANS IN AFRICA

LD2410547 Paris Domestic Service in French 1755 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[From "The Telephone Rings" program with Gilbert de Noyan, program host and interviewer; Yves Loiseau, interviewer; and Omar Bongo, President of Gabon--live]

[Excerpts] Here is our broadcast with Gilbert de Noyan:

[De Noyan] The telephone rings tonight for El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of Gabon and president of the Organization of African Unity.

[Yves Loiseau] Mr President, it has been said that the first 2 decades were decades of development. Don't you think the coming decade will be the decade of destabilization?

[Bongo] That is very possible, if we are not left in peace. At this moment we are confronted, as we were saying a short while ago, we are confronted by the problem of peace and security. So, there will be no peace, one cannot speak of economic development. So, we must pull ourselves together, we must take the appropriate measures. Every country must be able to protect itself from outside aggressors in order, at last, to get on with the work of development which each of us has begun.

[De Noyan] You were talking about aggression a short while ago, Mr President, aggression toward Africans, against Africans. Who, in fact is carrying out this aggression? Is it in fact the Soviet Union which, by wearing certain caps, is trying to lay hands on Africa?

[Bongo] [word indistinct] (?have) said...

[De Noyan] A lot of things are being said, it's true, but you [passage indistinct].

[Bongo] (?I am) a statesman, so I cannot know (?who) has carried out the aggression, but [words indistinct] I do not know which countries you are talking about. If you are talking about Zaire, the people came, they came by way of Zambia to attack Zaire. So it was not people from Zaire itself who inflicted the blow; and it was reportedly under cover of Katangan gendarmes. Take, for example, the people of Katanga in the time of Tshombe, I don't know how many years ago, [words indistinct]. The gendarmes, these former gendarmes there is so much talk about--how old are they today? And do you think they are still capable of doing (?100), 800 kilometers on foot, in the bush and all?

[De Noyan] So they were (?these famous) mercenaries, Mr President?

[Bongo] Well, I think you had better put that question to President Mobutu. He is here in Paris, he will be...

[De Noyan] You met him today, in fact you were held up in getting to this program.

[Bongo] Well, we think after what was seen on the spot, the weapons and everything, that there was in fact Soviet-Cuban participation. There you are.

[?Yves Loiseau] I should like [words indistinct] just to (? put in a point). Do you think, for example, that the nonintervention by Western forces in Angola is one of the reasons for the present situation in Zaire? In a moment, too, our friend (Ladislas) [name indistinct] (will have time) to ask a question.

[Bongo] I do not think it is necessarily that, but I cannot answer you here.

[Yves Loiseau] President Bongo, since you are both president of Gabon and president of the Organization of African Unity, and since you yourself have stressed the need for setting up a collective security organization, a sort of African, inter-African force, I should like to ask you which countries you are thinking of, what armaments you are thinking of, and how long you think it will take before such a force can be set up?

[Bongo] Well, as I said to you a short while ago, each country, French-speaking at least, has signed defense agreements with France, but there are also a certain number of African countries which have formed a group and signed a defense pact. There are others, like Gabon for example, which do not yet belong, which are not yet members of an inter-African defense pact. So we think that those who have already had experience, for example those in the CAO [as heard, possibly the West African Economic Community] must give us the benefit of their experience, and, having that, give us the documents which presided over [as heard] the working-out of their defense pacts, in such a way that the Africans, the heads of state, freely, [word indistinct] of Central Africa, of eastern or southern Africa, can also subscribe to these pacts, to establish a force, the beginnings of a pan-African force.

[Unidentified interviewer] Mr President, [words indistinct] to be surprised. It is being said that the OAU, which is a powerful organization, has nevertheless not managed to settle, or fix the dates for a settlement of, the Saharan conflict, the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia, the conflict between Chad and Libya. And now the OAU would like to be able, in a way, to play the part of a police force in Africa and place itself, for example, on the frontier between Angola and Zaire. Can this really be envisioned?

[Bongo] Well, everything you have just said, because there are the forces of evil behind it [as heard].

[Interviewer] Who are they?

[Bongo] Goodness, I am not the one to tell you. You are journalists and you know very well who is behind things in Chad, who is arming the Chad rebels. I think I saw him one day here on the steps on the Elysee, and I have no need to say it, because the weapons found down there, very sophisticated ones too, come from a certain power. Which is the African power, which is the African country which has good relations with that country? Well, the Chad rebels, where do they come from?

[Words indistinct] inside? But at the present moment where do they come from? We know where they come from.

[Interviewer] Everyone, of course, is talking about Cuba, and beyond Cuba, the Soviet Union. You dare not say the words.

[Bongo] But they come from an African country. They come from Libya, you know as well as I do who the president of the National Liberation Front in Chad [FROLINAT] is. It is based in Libya. This is just one example out of many.

[Yves Loiseau] Mr President, I should like, if you don't mind, to go back to the business of the mercenaries and the aggression from outside. At the moment there are over 50,000 Cubans in Africa, spread out over a number of states which belong to the OAU. Well, inside the OAU is there anything to be done in this field, or will a certain number of African states have to address themselves to the United Nations to settle this problem?

[Bongo] I can tell you this, that it is a pity that my mandate is drawing to a close; but if it was the beginning of my mandate, I would like to ask Fidel Castro to recall all those Cubans. But Fidel Castro will tell me in reply that the Cubans are in certain countries at the request of those countries; and those countries being independent, sovereign countries, the problem is difficult. This is why the African states will have to do everything they can to form a pan-African force, so that the Cubans can be made to leave!

[Unidentified interviewer] Yes, in fact, has this French-African summit, which [words indistinct] for the most part the French-speaking states, started to set up the (?base) for this pan-African or inter-African force?

[Bongo] Well, we heard a report from our senior member by age, President Houphouet-Boigny, who talked to us about security problems. But given that our conference here is a custom, a purely informal conference, and that it doesn't represent all the OAU member states, we deemed it pointless to talk about that.

ZAIRE

REBEL RESISTANCE CONTINUES IN KOLWEZI

PA241419Y Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 24 May 78 PA

[By Noel Lort Hois, special AFP correspondent]

[Excerpt] Kolwezi, South Zaire, May 24 (AFP)--Persistent rebel resistance growled on in the environs of Kolwezi today following the death in renewed fighting yesterday of two more French Foreign Legion paratroopers.

Legion headquarters here said today that French and Zairese units now controlled the whole of Kolwezi, its airport and access reoutes but were still pitted against "fairly numerous" rebel guerrilla groups within a 10-km (six mile) radius.

It was in a mopping up operation at Liulu, 8 km (five miles) from Kolwezi, that the two Legionnaires were killed yesterday, bringing the French military death toll since last Friday's parachute drop to four. Another was wounded in the incident, the French Foreign Ministry said in Paris.

Commander of the French permanent military mission in Zaire, Col Yves Henri Gras, said here the rebels had regularly launched guerrilla raids in the region since last Saturday, and had been thrown back by the French.

Major rebel arms stocks had been seized, mostly Soviet made, but others of Belgian and American origin.

Rebel losses since the start of the French intervention were now 300, Colonel Gras said.

But another officer admitted that the French had been thwarted in efforts to seek out the guerrillas and hold on to terrain, notably the Kolwezi area, at the same time, because of lack of forces. "But we've got to clean it all out," he commented.

Since the departure of the Belgian forces ordered by the Brussels government on Monday, elements from the 311th Zaire parachute battalion have assured security at Kolwezi's vital airstrip.

However, both French and Zaire units are faced in Kolwezi with the problem of rebel intruders who shed their uniforms and mingled with the remaining local population.

FRENCH TROOPS TO STAY IN KOLWEZI UNTIL 'REPLACED'

TA241646Y Paris AFP in English 1625 GMT 24 May 78 TA

[Text] Kolwezi, Zaire, May 24 (AFP)--French Foreign Legion troops will stay on here until they are relieved by "a replacement force," French commander Colonel Yves Gras indicated to AFP today.

Asked how long the 600-strong French force would be here, Colonel Gras said he believed the replacement force would not be ready for three weeks, and unless he received orders to the contrary, the Legionnaires would stay on here until its arrival.

He said the new troops might be the inter-African intervention force whose creation was discussed at the Franco-African summit that ended yesterday in Paris.

Most of the French officers here believe that the new force will be African and will replace the Legionnaries to provide security in Kolwezi and the surrounding area. But in Kinshasa today, there was no confirmation of this.

However, it was pointed out that several [word indistinct] Moroccan soldiers with equipment arrived in Kinshasa Sunday aboard a Moroccan C-130 military transport. It was not known if the Moroccans were to move into Kolwezi. A Moroccan expeditionary force turned back last year's invasion by former Katangese gendarmes while France provided logistic assistance.

TWO-THIRDS OF KOLWEZI SEARCHED BY BELGIAN TROOPS

LD250858Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Summary] The minister of national defense has said that two-thirds of the town of Kolwezi has been thoroughly searched by the Belgian paratroops, who also went up to 40 kms outside the town to find Belgian nationals.

In Shaba, it seems that the French paratroops are fighting small groups of rebels on the outskirts of Kolwezi. Also, at the Belgian Foreign Ministry they say that there is no news on the hostages which it is thought were taken. It seems that many foreigners fled, especially to Burundi, from the beginning of the fighting. Several rebel columns were observed heading through northern Zambia toward Angola. Most of this news has been provided by missionaries stationed along the Zambian border.

According to them, the Zambian authorities allowed the rebels' vehicles to go through at the beginning; and it is only since Tuesday that they have been watching things more closely. Yesterday morning Zambian soldiers captured two or three trucks coming from Kolwezi and some prisoners, who are reported to have been sent back to Zaire.

ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN RECEIVES SENEGALESE ARMY CHIEF

LD241212Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0752 GMT 24 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] AZAP, Kinshasa--The chairman of the Legislative Council, Citizen Bo-Boliko Lokonga, has received the Senegalese delegation led by Mustapha Sise, the vice president of the National Assembly, and including Nyanga, commander in chief of the Senegalese Army, at a dinner given on behalf of the president-founder of MPR.

Speaking at the dinner, Citizen Bo-Boliko said that it is in times of difficulty that Zaire knew and appreciated her true friends, like Senegal, which once again has come to Zaire's help in accordance with the recent statement in Paris by President Leopold-Sedar Senghor.

The Senegalese delegation has come to Zaire to look into the aid which Senegal could give the Republic of Zaire. The delegation will be received by the president-founder of the MPR on his return from Paris.

MOROCCANS REPORTEDLY REPAIRING EQUIPMENT LEFT IN 1977

LD241136Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] It is reported from Kinshasa that about 50 Moroccan soldiers arrived there yesterday. Officially their task is said to be the repair of the military equipment left behind last year by the Moroccan forces who came to settle the Shaba affair then.

AZAP REPORTS SHABA MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

LD241220Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1540 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] AZAP, Lubumbashi--In view of the situation prevailing in Shaba, the commander of the First Military Region, Lt Gen Singa Boyenge Mosambayi, has made the following appointments:

A--In the office of the commander of the First Military Region: Col Kundo Kuangelf, director of the office of the commander of the First Military Region; Colonel Matumbu, adviser to the commander, the educator general of the Zairan Armed Forces [FAZ]; and Capt Bahindwa Ntalushika, the officer in charge of public relations.

B--Col Sasa Muaka has been appointed assistant to the commander of the First Military Region, and Col Bondonga Mayelosoko as director of the region.

C--The following high-ranking officers have been given the full powers vested in subregional commissioners:

Col Fariala Butcha, urban subregion of Lubumbashi.
Col Mika Mpere, subregion of Haut-Shaba;
Lt Col Massevo Lenzo, urban subregion of Likasi;

Col Ikansha Ikpa Ishongo, urban subregion of Kolwezi;
Lt Col Makelete Kabunda, subregion of Lualaba;
Lt Col Bushiji Mwimba, subregion of Haut Lomaki; and
Lt Col Mulamba Ngoy, subregion of Tanganika.

D--The following have been appointed assistant subregional commissioners for the subregions:

Captain Biongo; Major Ella and Captain Manzila; Captain Sumaili and Captain Kandolo; Captain Kimputu; Captain Kokolo, Captain Nkenda and Captain Assimbo; Captain Mulumba and Captain Mbuy Musamu; Captain Kabeya; and Captain [name indistinct].

AZAP REPORTS FRG-ZAIRE ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD232358Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0934 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] FRG-Zaire cooperation in the field of development aid has reached the sum of DM405 million. Cooperation centers on the improvement of the transport infrastructure, and projects planned or in progress cover the buying of spare parts, improvement of the railways, the supply of ferryboats, road repairs in the northeast, port extensions at Matadi, Kinshasa and Ilebo, extensions to Renapec installations and the reorganizations of the Dumi farm.

There is also technical cooperation, centering on the training of personnel through annual scholarships. At present the Executive Council employs about 50 West German experts in the public service offices. Cooperation is also going on in the social field, with links between West German and Zairian organizations.

GUINEA

LIBYA TO PARTICIPATE IN HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

PA242250Y Paris AFP in French 1912 GMT 24 May 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, 24 May (AFP)--Libya will participate with $58 million in the building of the Konkoure hydroelectric dams, announced Sekou Toure in a speech at the end of a joint meeting of the Guinea Democratic Party Central Committee and the government. [as received] The speech was broadcast by Radio Conakry and monitored in Dakar.

Flowing from the Fouta-Djallon range toward the Atlantic Ocean across the western part of Guinea, the Konkoure River had already by the end of the French colonial period been chosen for the building of a dam which would allow the processing of alumina produced by the Friguia plant located in the same region. After Guinea's independence in 1958, the project was abandoned by the French.

Since then, Guinea, whose bauxite reserves are estimated at 8 billion tons, developed the production of this mineral by means of the Kamsar Sangaredy complex with a capacity of 9 million tons yearly and by the opening of the Kindia mine with a capacity of 3 million tons yearly. This complex is located 150 km from Conakry. There are other existing projects, the most advanced of which is the Ayekoye in the northwestern part of Guinea which will exploit a 500 million-ton deposit.

The Guinea Government policy is to obtain the highest possible income from this mineral by means of the exploitation of important hydroelectric resources existing in the country. This has led it to resume the Konkoure River project in order to process the alumina produced by the Friguia factory into aluminum.

The World Bank is already interested in this project which, if updated, involves the building of two great dams on the Konkoure. Total cost was estimated in 1976 at $450 million. This will allow the production of both alumina and aluminum.

Libya, where Guinea President Sekou Toure has just concluded an official visit, will participate in this project with $58 million.

PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE TO VISIT BENIN

PA241558Y Paris AFP in French 1140 GMT 24 May 78 PA

[Text] Contonou, 24 May (AFP)--Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure is expected in Cotonou tomorrow, Thursday, on a friendly visit. He will be accompanied by a large retinue comprised of members of the party and government.

The Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin made a radio announcement on Tuesday urging the people of Benin to give the leader of the Guinean revolution a most warm welcome.

NIGER

NIGER CONFIRMS IT HAS SIGNED NO DEFENSE PACTS

PA242021Y Paris AFP in French 1724 GMT 24 May 78 PA

[Text] Niamey, 24 May (AFP)--Niger has not signed nor does it plan to sign any defense pact with any country, regardless of whom it may be, the special correspondent of Niger Radio to the Paris meeting said on Wednesday, quoting a source "very close to the Niger delegation" at the Franco-African summit in Paris.

According to the source, the newsman added, Niger prefers "to maintain a good relationship with its neighbors and keep its own army well supplied." This stand, the observers recall, has been constantly maintained as a policy ever since the military took over power in April 1974. At that time the military demanded and secured the closing of the French base in Niamey.

At the time of the summit of the West Africa Economic Community (CEAO) in June 1977, Niamey did not sign the defense pact binding six countries of the community (Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, Upper Volta, the Ivory Coast and Togo).

NIGERIA

OBASANJO RECEIVES OUTGOING SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD250854Y Lagos International Service in English 2100 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] The head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, this evening at Dodan barracks received in audience the outgoing Soviet ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Aleksandr V. Teterin. The diplomat is leaving Nigeria [words indistinct]. General Obasanjo told the envoy that the last (?10) years were politically and economically significant in Nigeria's national life as well as in (?her relationship) with the Soviet Union. He noted that the relationship between the Soviet Union and Africa during the period was more closely harmonized in terms of the liberation struggle in the continent. General Obasanjo hoped that the existing cooperation between the two countries in the economic field would be further (?developed)--in the interests of both countries.

SIERRA LEONE

PARLIAMENT VOTES IN FAVOR OF ONE-PARTY STATE

PA250148Y Paris AFP in English 0135 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Freetown, Sierra Leone, May 25 (AFP)--Parliament yesterday voted by more than the required two-thirds majority in favour of constitutional changes to turn Sierra Leone into a one-party state.

President Siaka Stevens said later that the way was paved for his ruling All People's Congress Party to "work without hindrance for the continued progress of Sierra Leone."

"We are tired of fighting ourselves," he declared.

The new constitution has now to be submitted to a national referendum.

ANGOLA

KAUNDA ARRIVES IN LUANDA, DENIES ZAIRIAN CLAIMS

PA241823Y Paris AFP in French 1642 GMT 24 May 78 PA

[Text] Luanda, 24 May (AFP)--On Wednesday afternoon in Luanda, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda rejected Zairian allegations that the "Katangese gendarmes" who occupied Kolwezi arrived from Zambia. He said the allegations were "totally unfounded."

Kaunda made the statement on arrival in the Angolan capital, where he was received by Angolan President Agostinho Neto, Prime Minister Lopo Do Nascimento, Defense Minister Iko Carreira, Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in charge of organization, and members of the Central Committee.

What was initially expected to be a simple "refueling stop" by Kaunda enroute to his country after a tour that took him mainly to the United States and Great Britain, actually became a visit of almost 24 hours, during which the two heads of state held several conversations.

BORDER REPORTEDLY BARRED TO SHABA 'REFUGEES'

LD250916Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Text] No refugees, neither European or Zairian, from Shaba were seen in Angola up until 1700 local time yesterday. This is stated in a communique just issued by the Angolan Embassy in Brussels. The situation is calm on our borders, it adds. The Government of the People's Republic of Angola confirms that any hostage who crosses the Angolan border will be met and immediately returned to his country of origin.

HAVANA REPORTS NETO RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS

FL222331Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 May 78 FL

[Text] Angolan President Agostinho Neto has stated that socialism liberates man and makes him able to hold worthy positions in the world. The Angolan chief of state pointed out the constant Soviet support for the cause of national liberation and the people's independence, an attitude that made it a supporter of the struggle for peace.

Neto received the credentials of the new USSR Ambassador to Angola Vadim Loginov and recalled that Soviet solidarity with his country is demonstrated in the difficult moments, when it is necessary to resist enemy aggression. He stated that guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, Angola and the USSR have as their objective the transformation of man.

In separate ceremonies, Neto received the credentials of the new ambassadors of Netherlands and Belgium.

COMORO ISLANDS

MEMBERS OF RULING DIRECTORATE, NEW GOVERNMENT LISTED

PA2419562 Paris AFP in French 1522 GMT 24 May 78 PA

[Text] Moroni, 24 May (AFP)--The new members of the Political-Military Directorate and of the new government were announced in Moroni on Tuesday.

In addition, a constitutional declaration, also published by the Political-Military Directorate on Tuesday abrogates the basic laws as well as all acts, orders and decrees issued under the former regime that was overthrown on 13 May.

The Political-Military Directorate, pending promulgation of the new constitution, is responsible for establishing the policy of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, may legislate by ordinance (signed by all the members), has full powers and appoints the chief of government and other members of the government by decree.

The new government has regulatory power and executes the ordinances issued by the directorate. The government is responsible to the directorate. The following are the members of the Political-Military Directorate: [all names as received]

Permanent members: Abas Djoussouf, Said Hassan Said Hachim, Said Madi Kare, Hadji Hassanali and Col Said Moustoifa Mhadju.

Ahmed Abdallah and Mohamed Ahmed will preside alternately over the Council of Ministers.

The chief of government, under the terms of the constitutional declaration, will attend the deliberations of the Political-Military Directorate.

Abdellah Mohamed is confirmed in his functions as chief of government.

The members of the government, appointed by chief of government Abdellah Mohamed, are the following: Abdellah Mohamed, chief of government in charge of justice and public offices; Abas Djoussouf, minister of national defense, the interior, and transportation; Ali Mroudjae, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and foreign trade; Said Kafe, minister of finance, the economy and planning; Hadji Hassanali, minister of information, telecommunications and labor; Said Hassan Said Hachim, minister of production and industry; Attoumane Affane, minister of equipment, territorial planning (management) and quality of life; Said Ali Mohamed, minister of national education, youth and sports and Said Djae, minister of health, tourism and development of handicrafts [artisanat].

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT MACHEL BEGINS CHINA VISIT 25 MAY

For Peking media reportage on Mozambique President Samora Machel's visit to the PRC beginning 25 May, see the 25 May and subsequent issues of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

MAPUTO CITES ZANU REPORT ON MASSACRE AT GUTU

LD241432Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 23 May 78 LD/CA

[Excerpts] A report issued today by the defense department of ZANU, the Zimbabwe African National Union, a component of the Patriotic Front, on the massacre of innocent African civilians by terrorist Rhodesian troops in the Gutu area 9 days ago, said the death toll in the massacre has risen to over 114 people.

The terrorist Salisbury regime still insists that only 52 people died, but eyewitness reports and on the spot assessment of the situation by ZIPA commanders has revealed that in fact no less than 114 people, mainly children, including 1-year olds and mostly 2-year olds, were murdered in that incident. These are children who went to the meeting with their parents because they were too young to be left alone at home. Relatives of the dead have spoken of burying up to 18 people a day.

A source said according to ZIPA commanders that terrorist Rhodesian troops went to the meeting after being tipped off by (Wilfred Sithole), the Gutu chairman of renegade Ndabaningi Sithole's treacherous ANC. (Wilfred Sithole) did this with full knowledge and support of his black masters, namely John Kadzviti, so-called joint defense minister, and Keisiew Malindi.

MAPUTO CLAIMS SITHOLE DISPLAYS FAKE GUERRILLAS

LD241446Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 23 May 78 LD/CA

[Excerpts] From Salisbury reports continue to come in exposing the sell-out activities of renegade and quisling Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the three black participants of the sell-out Salisbury agreement. At his (Babafields) meeting in Bulawayo on the 7th of this month, the traitor Ndabaningi Sithole requested police permission to parade so-called surrendered guerrillas at the rally for his audience to see them. The police present at (Babafields) acceded to his request and the so-called guerrillas, dressed in black jeans and black caps were paraded, seated on benches. They were about 20 to 30 in number.

At this rally Sithole just advertised these misguided [as heard] people to the audience and said nothing about their activities as opposite of what he did at the Gono rally, where he displayed the same people, but the number was bigger, over 50. This number was made up of refugees from (Kanida Chikwe) refugee camp in Botswana who were returned by the Botswana Government for their allegience to renegade Sithole and at Sithole's request. [passage omitted]

At the Gono rally they were coupled with Chimurenga supporters who had noticed among the so-called guerrillas their relatives who had never left the country, but were tricked by Sithole to be displayed as returned ZIPA guerrillas. [sentence as heard]

SYRIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS PATRIOTIC FRONT'S MUGABE

LD241530Y Damascus ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 19 May 78 p 3 LD

[Interview granted by ZANU leader Robert Mugabe to ATH-THAWRATH correspondent Hani al-Hajj in Damascus--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade Mugabe, we can assume that the meeting between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] is significant?

Is it significant in view of the nature of the struggle which both parties are waging against racist colonialism and the similarity of the plot to which both parties are exposed due to the attempts that are being made in both the Arab countries and Zimbabwe to break the national rank and to find allies willing to negotiate and conspire with the colonialists?

What are your impressions of the visit to Damascus and your expectations regarding the development of relations between the two countries as a result of the meeting?

[Answer] There were several reasons that prompted me to visit the Syrian Arab Republic. These include the fact that Syria is led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and that the Syrian people and government represent a major progressive entity not only in the Middle East area--the scene of rapidly developing events--but also in the whole world as an international progressive force struggling against colonialism and imperialism as well as a friend and a natural ally of the world liberation movements. Our revolution in Zimbabwe enjoys continued support from the Syrian party, people and government. We in Zimbabwe appreciate the bitter struggle your people are waging against Zionist racism.

It was my impression of the nature of your people and their stands that prompted me to make the current visit to the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. I am certain that we have in the Syrian people a powerful ally against colonialism and imperialism. Syria has always expressed its principled and firm stand against racist regimes. It has proved this through its militant stands against Zionism and support for liberation movements in southern Africa. Syria has always pursued a firm line toward our just cause, particularly on the international rostrums where it condemned Smith's and Vorster's racist regimes and constantly declared its total support for our liberation struggle.

President Hafiz al-Asad was anxious to include a declaration of total support for the just and legitimate rights of the Zimbabwean people in the joint statement issued following his recent visit to India. This was major evidence and definite proof that Syria is a constant friend and ally of the Zimbabwean people.

This is what makes us come to Damascus. We are waging a joint struggle with one and the same objective and follow the same methods. The racist and aggressive policies of Israel and the regimes of Smith and Vorster are one and the same in both areas. Therefore, we must unify our joint struggle.

We have come to Damascus to ask for material support that will reflect the support that we feel. We have held useful and successful talks with leaders of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and I have found response to my request. Our views are common and our language is the same because the nature of our struggles and of our enemies makes us speak one language.

I am pleased with my visit, and I will go back with the substantial message to my party and the brave fighters at home--that we have in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party a great ally with whom we share joint struggles and joint objectives in the struggle against racism and imperialism and their allies. This meeting has opened a new chapter in our relations as two parties and two peoples. This is natural as long as common struggles and common objectives link us together.

Certainly, therefore, the Syrian and Zimbabwean peoples are not far from one another. Rather, they are close friends facing a common enemy and waging a joint struggle. I hope that in the future there will be a continued exchange of views and expertise as well as joint action in dealing with our joint problems.

I can say that ZANU and the Ba'th Party have opened a new chapter.

[Question] You have declared that resistance will continue if Muzorewa, Smith and Sithole insist on the internal settlement. Do you expect the revolution to be able to maintain its strength and for this strength to grow and increase internally and internationally even if some Africans participate in Smith's government?

[Answer] When three black leaders join a white one this does not mean that power has been transferred to the majority. They are merely individuals whom the regime is now using without changing the political structure of the country. Our armed struggle aims at achieving the firm and specific objectives of our people. These objectives have not been achieved by adding three black leaders to Smith's regime. The basic objective is not only to liquidate the Smith regime but also what it represents, namely racism. After liquidating this regime, we will establish a democratic government of the people of Zimbabwe. The achievement of a popular authority will be accomplished by the Zimbabwean people.

As long as there has been no change in the present situation for the establishment of our democratic state, our struggle will continue to be escalated. We are scoring victories over the enemy daily and are working seriously to enlighten and enlist our people. This is what is causing concern to the enemy and which sometimes drives him to reckless actions.

Last Sunday the enemy committed a massacre. They killed six civilians when they opened fire on a public meeting called by our strugglers.

There is strong internal opposition to Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau. The elections they claim they will hold in Zimbabwe will never take place. They are dreaming when they talk about cease-fire. Those who have struggled and are still struggling to achieve the Zimbabwean people's objectives will win alone and will not lay down their arms unless they themselves wish to.

It is ridiculous that the enemy should ask us to lay down our arms simply because Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau have joined them. What we are being asked to do is to surrender. I cannot imagine that Syria and the PLO will surrender while the Arab territories are still occupied because some of the Arab agents have joined Israel.

[Question] Central and southern Africa are now ablaze with revolutions. Some examples of these revolutions are Zimbabwe, Azania, Namibia and, today, Shaba and, previously, Angola and Mozambique.

Do you see a unified action in this movement in that important part of the world? Is there any coordination, and how do you view the future of those areas after the revolutions of the peoples of central and southern Africa succeed?

[Answer] I have heard very little about the incidents in Shaba and, therefore, it is difficult to judge them. I have heard accusations that Angola is behind the operation and that Angola has rejected such accusations. The situation, therefore, is ambiguous, and I would prefer to talk only about southern Africa. There is a certain coordination and understanding between SWAPO in Namibia and ourselves. We are fighting a joint battle against racism. We also have good relations with world liberation movements such as the PLO.

[Question] What is your opinion of the settlement proposed by the United States and Britain as a basis for dialog, and what are the conditions for settlement you propose?

[Answer] We have already given our opinion of the U.S.-Anglo proposals. They are far from satisfying our people's demands. We have put our proposals to the British for laying down measures leading to independence. These include several conditions that must be met:

1. Britain must recognize the need to abolish all the forces of Smith and the white racists and that our forces should replace them. This basic goal must be achieved before anything can begin.

2. More power should be given to ZANU, the genuine representative of the Zimbabwean people, during the transition period. We have suggested the establishment of a ruling council in which ZANU would have the majority and would control the ministries of defense, justice and interior.

3. The transition period must be preceded by the abolition of all the manifestations of Smith's regime.

RHODESIA

ACTING PRESIDENT, COMINISTER OF JUSTICE APPOINTED

LD241328Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 23 May 78 LD/CA

[Text] The Executive Council under the chairmanship of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole has appointed Lt Col H. O. Everard as acting president during the absence of the president, the Honorable John E. Wrathall, who is in South Africa with Mrs Wrathall on a short visit.

Concurrently, the Executive Council announced that Mr Francis Zindoga will be appointed joint minister of justice and of law and order and of the public service.

SMITH FLIES TO S. AFRICA FOR 'SHORT HOLIDAY'

PA241259Y Paris AFP in English 1241 GMT 24 May 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, May 24 (AFP)--Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith flew to South Africa today for what was officially described as a "short holiday."

An official announcement said Mr Smith would pay a "courtesy call" on South African Premier John Vorster.

SOUTH AFRICA

VISITING RHODESIAN COMINISTER COMMENTS ON SOVIET THREAT

LD241314Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1112 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] The Rhodesian joint minister of foreign affairs, Mr P.K. Van Der Byl, is at present visiting South Africa. He expresses the Rhodesian reaction to the upheaval in Shaba province of Zaire:

Van Der Byl: [begin record] "There has been the (?gross) aggression on the Horn of Africa on the part of the Russians, which, I'm afraid, is not going to end there. It wasn't stemmed by the West or by anyone else with the result that the Russians are in the situation now where they're beginning mopping-up operations.

When these have taken place, I believe, with the greatest regret, that there will be a quieting down which will be hailed enthusiastically as detente but in fact this period, lasting from 6 to 9 months perhaps, will be used for regrouping those forces with the 54 [as heard], and T-52 Russian tanks and the MIG's and the rest of it, and there's every possibility that this armament will be moved down into our part of the world, through Dar es Salaam perhaps and (Makala) certainly, and will then present a major threat certainly to us and other countries in southern Africa. So this is an appallingly bad development, and one can only hope that the second renaissance of European resistance to imperialist aggression from Russia in the form of the action they have taken in Shaba in the last few days [which] may be a sign that this will not be looked upon with complacency by the West as well. [recording ends]

MEMBER OF FRG DELEGATION TAKES UMBRAGE AT BOTHA COMMENTS

LD241330Y Hamburg DPA in German 1324 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Capetown--The visit to South Africa by a delegation of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee ended with a scandal in the early hours of Wednesday morning.

The foreign policy expert of the SPD, Peter Corterier, told DPA that he was extremely annoyed at the course of a talk with Roelof Botha, South African foreign minister. In protest, Corterier did not attend a dinner given by Botha for the German guests.

Corterier said that in the "most coarse and brutal way" the South African foreign minister had attacked the five Western powers and their Namibia policy in a 40-minute long monolog. He had brushed aside all arguments and refused to let him speak. A dialog was not possible under these conditions and he had considered it pointless to continue talking with the foreign minister, Corterier added.

Corterier intends to bring up his clash with Botha in Bonn after his return to the Federal Republic.

JOHANNESBURG REPORTS DEPUTY AMBASSADOR MCHENRY'S ARRIVAL

LD241220Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] The West's chief negotiator on South-West Africa and the United States, deputy ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Don McHenry, has arrived in Windhoek, the capital of South-West Africa, for talks with political leaders. Mr McHenry declined to talk to newsmen at the airport, but he is scheduled to address a news conference tonight.

Partiality Toward SWAPO Seen

LD250902Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The leader of the contact group on South-West Africa, Mr Donald McHenry, is on another mission in South-West Africa and if there is one thing he is ensuring, then it is his partiality for SWAPO. At a news conference, Mr McHenry said he could see no justification for the limited military action launched by South Africa against SWAPO bases in Angola and that these have set back the process towards reaching an agreement on the Western proposals. This is of course, an enormous amount of nonsense.

Mr McHenry has also said that he expects some positive steps from South Africa. In effect, of course, the most positive of all steps has been taken by South Africa. This country has accepted the Western proposals for Namibia unconditionally and is working for their implementation. The big fly in the ointment remains SWAPO and the only response we've had so far from that organization is that leader Sam Nujoma has said that he believes a military solution is the only feasible one in South-West Africa.

There is nothing for Mr McHenry to do in South Africa or South-West Africa any more. These problems have been solved. He must concentrate his attention on SWAPO and on persuading Mr Sam Nujoma to also accept the West's proposals.

ZAMBIA

AUTHORITIES CONFIRM ATTACK ON ZAMBIAN POST

PA241241Y Paris AFP in French 1138 GMT 24 May 78 PA

[Excerpt] Lusaka, 24 May (AFP)--Authorities at the post of Kasumbalese on the border between Zambia and Zaire confirmed on Wednesday that this Zambian post, located not far from Chililabombwe, was attacked on Monday night by unidentified persons and seriously damaged. The first reports from Lusaka on Tuesday night indicated that the border post had been shelled.

The governor of Chililabombwe district has reported that a molotov cocktail bomb was hurled at the post by the unidentified persons, setting fire to a storeroom, injuring a guard and destroying all the documents at the post. Consequently, the governor has decided to temporarily close the border at that point.

300 'REFUGEES' FROM ZAIRE ENTER COUNTRY

LD241344Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 May 78 LD/CA

[Text] Home Affairs Minister Mr Wilted Phiri disclosed yesterday that more than 300 refugees from Zaire have crossed into Zambia in the Mwinilunga district following the invasion of Shaba province by Zairian rebels.

Addressing a press conference to clarify the situation [about] the influx of refugees in the wake of the invasion, Mr Phiri said according to a report he received, between 200 and 300 Zairian refugees [words indistinct] in the Mwinilunga district. He said apart from this figure there is no information indicating an influx of refugees in other parts along the border with Zaire.

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